

DIGEST
OF EXPERIMENT STATION
BULLETINS.

Prepared Weekly for
THE KEOWEE COURIER
By J. Linn Ladd.

Profit in Capons.

Circular No. 27, by W. A. Lippincott, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Kansas Experiment Station, treats of caponizing and capons. The circular has 24 pages, 9 of which are devoted to illustrations of the process of caponizing.

The author states that the operation of emasculating the young roosters not intended for breeding is just as simple and quite as important as that of castrating the young pig or calf intended for future slaughter. The capon, like the barrow and steer, becomes docile, lays on flesh more economically and the flesh is of much higher quality, remaining as sweet and tender as when the operation was performed on the young broiler.

The loss by reason of the operation of caponizing, properly done, need never exceed 5 per cent—5 birds in every 100. The instruments consist of a sharp knife, a spreader, a probe and forceps for the removal of the little testicles, and the price of these instruments ranges from \$2 to \$4 a set.

A broiler weighing two pounds on July 1st will turn out a capon weighing eight to ten pounds in December, worth \$1.50 to \$1.60. Unless the demand and price for broilers be unusually good, there should be a handsome profit in converting the male broilers into capons.

The proper time to operate is when the bird weighs a pound, if of the small breeds like Leghorns, and a pound and a half of the heavier breeds like Plymouth Rocks.

With this circular or any standard work on poultry in hand, any intelligent, careful person can soon learn the art of caponizing.

Winter Bur Clover.

Bulletin No. 165 of the Alabama station, by E. F. Cauthen, is entitled "Southern Bur Clover," which the author distinguishes from California bur clover. It is variously known also as winter bur clover, spotted leaved or spotted leaf bur clover. The last is an appropriate name, as the characteristic of this species is a very dark spot in the center of the leaf.

This clover is a native of Southern Europe and Western Asia. It grows in all the Gulf and South Atlantic States, where it spreads over old, abandoned fields and old pastures, affording rich winter grazing and rapidly restoring fertility to worn-out lands.

The seed pod is spiral in shape, like a snail shell, and is covered with stiff hairs which give them a bur-like appearance; hence the name. The plant is an annual, maturing its seed in April and May and dying, root and branch. The seed pod is so tough that it requires all summer to rot; so the seed do not fall out and come in contact with the ground until the fall rains beat them out. Then they soon germinate and coat the land with rich, tender, green herbage which flourishes all winter, since the slight freezes of those sections where it is found do not affect it at all, and even a temperature 20 degrees below the freezing point only scorches the tender tops, leaving those branches which sprawl upon the ground unharmed. These lower branches cling so close to the ground that even sheep fail to get them all; hence it never fails to reseed itself. The closer it is grazed, the more tender and succulent it is. If stock be taken off it by February 1, it will attain a height of 12 to 15 inches and give a smart cutting of hay. The lower branches escaping the sickle and affording an abundance of seed for the next season's crop.

Since the seeds do not germinate in summer, this clover never interferes with the production of summer crops.

Chemical analysis shows winter bur clover to be among the richest of the legumes in nitrogen, and therefore it is a prime soil renovator. As red clover is a biennial, its roots decay and add their store of humus and garnered plant food to the soil only once every two years, but winter bur clover performs this important function every year.

As a winter cover crop, nothing equals winter bur clover within the thermal belt to which it is adapted. In the upper cotton belt crimson clover is a fairly good substitute for bur clover, but crimson clover requires reseeding every fall.

Every lower cotton belt farmer who has a Bermuda grass pasture or hay field should sow winter bur clover on it. About the time frost kills the Bermuda grass to the ground the bur clover springs up and flourishes all winter. Then when the bur clover dies the underground stems of the

Bermuda send up a new crop of grass whose law is to grow the faster the hotter the sun shines.

The seed pods of bur clover weigh about 10 or 12 pounds to the bushel, and it requires three to six bushels of burs to seed an acre. Probably the best way for a farmer to procure bur clover is to take stiff brooms and sweep up the burs, dirt and trash from an old planting after the crop has died in the late spring, and sow these sweepings at the rate of five bushels per acre, and the following spring sweep enough from this seed patch to plant his entire farm, as such a patch will yield 75 to 150 bushels of seed sweepings to the acre. The dirt, decayed clover leaves and trash mixed with the burs are exceedingly beneficial, as they carry myriads of nitrogen-gathering bacteria and thus thoroughly inoculate the soil of the new planting.

Some sagacious cotton farmers sow bur clover in the cotton and corn at the last ploughing, graze these fields all winter and have a rich crop of green manure to turn under the following February or March. If it is desired that the clover mature its seed before ploughing the land, then some later crop than corn or cotton must follow the clover—some such crop as sweet potatoes, cow peas, peanuts, millet or sorghum.

Variation of Cotton Seed Meal.

Bulletin No. 170 of the Connecticut station states that the farmers of that State purchase \$200,000 worth, or more, of cotton seed meal every year. They use most of it as a fertilizer. Either because of imperfect machinery at some mills, which fail to remove all of the seed hulls and oil, or because of deliberate adulteration by mixing ground hulls with the meal, the quality of the cotton seed meal sold in Connecticut varies so widely that in some samples the farmer's nitrogen costs him 7½ cents a pound more than in others—the actual value per ton varying between \$26 and \$33.

The laws of Connecticut now provide that any purchaser may have his meal analyzed by the experiment station and receive a rebate equal to the amount of adulteration found to exist. The proper way to take a sample is to dip a pint from each of twenty sacks taken at random from different portions of a car load, thoroughly mix these and send to the station chemist.

Growing Onions and Onion Seed.

Bulletin No. 82 of the New Mexico station treats of experiments in growing Spanish onions from home-grown seed. For some time Spanish onions have been among the most profitable crops grown in New Mexico, especially in the rich Mesilla and Pecos river valleys. These onions are mild in flavor and large in size, often averaging a pound in weight or more per bulb. They have become so popular in the United States that more than seventy million pounds of them are imported annually, chiefly from Denia, Gandia and Valencia, Spain.

The New Mexico growers have been using imported seed grown at Denia, and the onion has become known as the Denia onion, and it has been found to be practically the same as an onion previously grown in New Mexico from home-grown seed and known as the Gigantic Gibraltar onion.

Prices of imported Denia seed having been boosted up to as much as \$4 and even \$5 a pound, the station undertook to grow a crop of seed in 1909 and succeeded in producing a prime quality of seed at the rate of 525 pounds per acre at a cost of about 25 cents a pound. In actual tests along side of seeds imported from Denia, Spain, these home-grown seeds and those produced in subsequent years both at the station and by private onion growers have proven fully equal to the imported seed, both in the germinating power of the seed and in the quantity and quality of the onions grown from them. In fact the Mesilla Valley Produce Exchange received in Chicago \$1.28 a crate for a car of onions from home-grown seed on September 22 and only \$1.04 per crate for a car from imported seed on the same market on October 11, the net return to the grower being \$344.12 for the first car and only \$241.16 for the second car.

Mexico City Hit by Quake.

Mexico City, Nov. 20.—A severe earthquake shock, which caused heavy damage, occurred here at 7.17 o'clock this morning. The disturbance lasted 55 seconds and shattered several buildings. Pavements all over the city were cracked, and many water mains burst.

Thousands of panic-stricken residents of the city ran into the streets, where they fell on their knees and prayed for divine aid.

Serious damage was done to the \$15,000,000 opera house.

You cannot cultivate a man's acquaintance by harrowing his feelings.

UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

Will Be Held at St. John's Lutheran Church Thursday Morning.

Following is the program of the Union Thanksgiving service to be held at St. John's Lutheran church Thanksgiving morning (Thursday) at 11 o'clock:

1. Anthem.
2. Gloria Patri. (Congregation Rise.)
3. Creed—

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth. And in Jesus Christ His only Son, our Lord; Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, Born of the Virgin Mary; Suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead, and buried; He descended into the place of departed spirits; The third day He rose from the dead; He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; From thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost; The holy Christian Church; The communion of saints; The forgiveness of sins; The resurrection of the body; And the life everlasting. Amen

4. Psalm 100. (Response, Standing.)

Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands:

Serve the Lord with gladness, come before his presence with singing.

Know ye that the Lord he is God; It is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture.

Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise:

Be thankful unto him, and bless his name.

For the Lord is good; his mercy is everlasting:

And his truth endureth to all generations.

5. Prayer.

6. Scripture Lesson.

7. Hymn—553.

Praise to God, immortal praise, For the love that crowns our days; Bounteous Source of every joy, Let Thy praise our tongues extol; All to Thee, our God, we owe, Source whence all our blessings flow.

All the blessings of the fields, All the grace the garden yields, Flocks that whiten all the plain, Yellow sheaves of ripened grain—

Lord, for these our souls shall praise, Grateful vows and solemn praise.

Clouds that drop their refreshing dews, Suns that genial warmth diffuse, All the plenty summer pours, Autumn's rich o'erflowing stores;

All to Thee, our God, we owe, Source whence all our blessings flow, Peace, prosperity, and health, Private bliss and public weal;

Knowledge, with its shining streams, Pure religion's holier beams—

Lord, for these our souls shall praise, Grateful vows and solemn praise.

8. Sermon.

9. Offertory.

10. Hymn, America—556.

My country 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty,

Of thee I sing;

Land where my fathers died, Land of the Pilgrim's pride,

From every mountain side, Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee—Land of the noble, free—

Thy name I love;

I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills;

My heart with rapture thrills, Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees

Sweet freedom's song;

Let mortal tongues awake, Let all that breathe partake;

Let rocks their silence break, The sound prolong.

Our father's God, to Thee, Author of Liberty,

To Thee we sing;

Long may our land be bright, With freedom's holy light;

Protect us by Thy might, Great God, our King.

11. L. M. Doxology.

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,

Praise Him, all creatures here below;

Praise Him above, ye heavenly host;

Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

12. Benediction.

(Contributions will be for the benefit of the orphanages. Offerings not specifically directed will be divided among the several institutions.)

A Mississippian editor when he put on his winter suit found a roll of bills amounting to \$50. None of them were accepted.

SIDELIGHTS OF TILLMAN CASE.

Aged Senator Fears Grandchildren May Be Lost to Him.

(Staff Cor. Atlanta Georgian.) Half blind, broken in body and spirit, and with but a few more years to live, Senator Tillman has at last admitted that his son has been a drunkard, thus sacrificing his pride that he may again see his two beautiful grandchildren, Douschka and Sarah.

For more than three years, since the separation of Benjamin R. Tillman, Jr., and his wife, the old Senator has fought for the children, whom he loves beyond anything in the world.

Leaving Washington two years ago, he hurried to his home in South Carolina, and personally drew and took into a court a petition asking that he be given the custody of the grandchildren.

"We love them," he wrote in the midst of the formal legal paper. "We love them, and will care for them tenderly."

But the young Mrs. Tillman, who was formerly Lucy Dugas, a granddaughter of former Governor Pickens, stubbornly fought for her babies, denying the old statesman's contention that she was not doing well by them.

Mother Wins Children.

She set up in her answer that her divorced husband was a drunkard; that he could not support the children, and that they would be better with her than with him or his kin.

And, despite Senator Tillman's great influence, the court denied his petition, and permitted his daughter-in-law, who had been restored to her maiden name of Dugas, to keep her little ones.

Then came the paralytic stroke that nearly cost the Senator his life, and from which he was slow to recover, even sufficiently to resume his duties at Washington.

Through the days of his partial convalescence he mourned for the children, repeatedly calling for them when he was not himself, and begging that they be brought to his side when he could receive any visitors at all.

He was at a loss to understand at first what had become of them. The babies who had been his joy and pride—whom he loved with a tender devotion that he bestowed on few human beings, could not come to him. It was puzzling. Why was it?

With further recovery came realization, and from that blow it was thought he would not recover.

Gradually of late he has been gaining strength. Deeply humiliated by his son's weakness, he refused to admit it, or to speak of it till it became necessary, in order that he might have a better claim on the children.

Habit Cured, He Contends.

Now, with as much strength as will ever be his, he has brought himself to admit that his son has been a drunkard, but at the same time he contends that the boy has been cured of his weakness and that once more he is a fit person to take charge of his own children.

The determination to take this humiliating course was brought about by the fact that Mrs. Dugas contemplates leaving the State. As soon as the Senator heard of this intention he forthwith gathered himself together and drew the new petition, in which, owning that his son has been addicted to drink, he quotes affidavits to the effect that the young man is once more the master of himself.

Chief Justice Gary has set November 26th for the hearing. The children's father has fled with the court copies of letters sent by him to his former wife, together with her answers, as transmitted by her attorneys, showing his love for her and the children, his efforts at a reconciliation, and the manner in which he has been repulsed.

BLOCKADED.

Every Household in Wallhalla Should Know How to Resist It.

If your back aches because the kidneys are blocked,

You should help the kidneys with their work.

Doan's Kidney Pills are especially for weak kidneys.


Recommended by thousands—home testimony proves their merit.

J. N. Rowland, Main street, Wallhalla, S. C., says: "My kidneys were disordered, as was shown by too frequent passages of the kidney secretions. I had backaches and pains in my loins and sides, and felt miserable in every way. Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Dr. Bell's drug store, soon relieved these symptoms of kidney complaint and made me feel better in every way. My advice to every one having trouble from disordered kidneys is to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

It doesn't take much to make a fat woman happy. Tell her she is getting thin.


Don't waste energy counting them—spend it in convincing yourself that the silent, Vanadium built Ford is the Car you ought to have—and can afford—right now. We've shared profits with you by reducing the price.

Every third car a Ford—and every Ford user a Ford "booster." New prices—run about \$525—touring car \$600—delivery car \$625—town car \$800—with all equipment, f. o. b. Detroit. Get particulars from

L. O. White or R. C. Carter.

WALHALLA HIGH SCHOOL.

Honor Roll for the Second Month of Term, Ending November 15.

Tenth Grade—Bewley Hunsinger, 95.4.

Ninth Grade—Ettie Cobb 92.1, Olive Hunt 93.6, Idah Pitchford 93.6, Tabitha Stribling 92.8.

Eighth Grade—Mary C. Barton 90.8, Grace Beard 97.8, Ethel Davis 93.8, Mason DuPre 91.8, Nina Norman 96.4, Ansel Umberger 96.7.

Seventh Grade—Myrtle Brown 94.3, Boone Fitzgerald 93, Ruby Garrett 93.2, Orah Glazener 96, Sallie Hunt 93.7, Julia Kaufmann 95.8, Bertha Klaren 91.7, Sara Moss 93.2, Sue Annie Todd 95.8.

Sixth Grade—William Bell 97, Ruth Brown 95, Inez Douthit 97, Carrie D. Harrison 92, Mildred Moore 91, Effie Phillips 92, Robert Rogers 91, John Schroder 93, Lucile White 96.

Fifth Grade—Mildred Carter 95, Alice Corbin 96, Lella Duncan 91, Hugh Macaulay 96, William Stribling 94.

Fourth Grade—John Ansel 90.5, Ruby Badger 92.5, Winnie Payne Brannon 93.6, Clara Belle Burley 96, Annie Busch 96, Derrill Douthit 92, Fred Fowler 98, Frank Hunt 90.2, Sallie Moody 91, Effie Sanders 97.2, John Smith 92.8, Inez Todd 94, Eunice White 96.2, Annie Wilson 96.1.

Third Grade—Caroline Ansel 90.5, Kathleen Barton 97, Eunice Beaty 91.5, Edith Carter 96.5, Lois Dilworth 92, Madeline Dilworth 94, Elsie Fretwell 94.5, Frances Kaufmann 96, Kathleen McCarey 90.5, Eugenia Moss 92, Carolyn Rogers 91, Ross Umberger 91.

Second Grade—Jule Abbott 90, Harold Beaty 91, John Moody 92.6, Joseph Norton 92.4, DuPre Poole 93.6, Louis Seaborn 95.

First Grade—Grace Brown 94.6, Birdie Lee Davis 91.3, Greta Douthit 93, Glenn Laney 90, Jessie McLees 90.6, Lillian Pitchford 90.

ENLARGING INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Southern Railway Adds Three New Offices to this Department.

The Southern Railway Company on November 15th enlarged the work of its land and industrial department in the South by opening three new offices at Birmingham, Ala., and Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn. These new offices are established in harmony with the policy of the Southern Railway to cover just as fully as possible the development of the agricultural and manufacturing and other interests in its territory. In connection with the opening of these offices the following appointments have been announced by the Land and Industrial Department:

J. W. Paige, now agent at Bristol, Tenn., to be agent at Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. G. Hanson, Jr., now traveling immigration agent in the North, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., to be agent at Bristol, Tenn.; E. P. H. West, agent, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. M. Marsh, agent, Birmingham, Ala.; and W. E. Price, traveling immigration agent to succeed R. G. Hanson, Jr.

With the opening of these new offices the land and industrial department of the Southern Railway will have offices and agents in the South at Atlanta and Macon, Ga.; Mobile and Birmingham, Ala.; Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn.; Columbus, Miss.; Columbia, S. C.; Asheville and Brevard, N. C., and Danville, Va.

The Presbyterians of Greenville will at once launch a campaign to raise \$30,000 for a new dormitory for Chicora College.

GOVERNOR JOE BROWN'S CORN.

Tested Dynamiting Farm Land With Splendid Results.

(Atlanta Georgian.)

Governor Joseph M. Brown, who has been experimenting this year in corn cultivated on dynamited soil, is enthusiastic over the results obtained.

The Governor last spring literally "blew up" one acre of his Cherokee county farm, and had it planted in corn. The particular acre thus prepared produced the year before exactly 26 bushels of corn. This year it brought forth 106 bushels, and of a higher grade.

The Governor says there was no material difference in the cultivation this year, otherwise than in dynamiting the soil, and the expense of the two crops was relatively the same.

"It cost me \$12.50 to dynamite the soil of that one acre—and it can be done on an extensive scale for much less," said the Governor, discussing the matter. "The expense easily may be reduced to \$10 per acre, and the dynamiting has to be done only once every five years. That makes the cost approximately \$2 per annum per acre. Cheap enough, isn't it? It surely is, when one considers the results obtained."

"Next year I shall try out not less than ten acres, for I am satisfied that the idea is a fine one—indeed, it may in many ways revolutionize the methods of cultivation, as applied to many crops in Georgia."

Governor Brown says the dynamiting so loosened up the soil of the one acre he operated on this year that the mules in plowing it sank to their knees frequently in the finely broken up ground.

The man who has no enemies should look about him to see if he has any real friends.

HOW GIRLS
MAY AVOID
PERIODIC PAINS

The Experience of Two Girls Here Related For The Benefit of Others.

Rochester, N. Y.—"I have a daughter 13 years old who has always been very healthy until recently when she complained of dizziness and cramps every month, so bad that I would have to keep her home from school and put her to bed to get relief."

"After giving her only two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound she is now enjoying the best of health. I cannot praise your Compound too highly. I want every good mother to read what your medicine has done for my child."—Mrs. RICHARD N. DUNHAM, 311 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y.

Stoughton, Ohio.—"I suffered from headaches, backache and was very irregular. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken the whole of two bottles I found relief. I am only sixteen years old, but I have better health than for two or three years. I cannot express my thanks for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I had taken other medicines but did not find relief."—Miss CORA B. FOSNAUGH, Stoughton, Ohio, R. F. D., No. 1.

Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for their daughters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

